INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1176 | Washington, D. C. | March 13, 1948

Call for 1948 Directory Copy

First calls for copy for the *1948 Canners Directory* are being sent out this week. The paragraphs showing firm name, address, plant locations and products, that appeared in the *1947 Directory*, have been sent to each listed firm on a form designed to permit correction of the copy to meet the 1948 situation.

It is urged that these forms, with whatever changes are needed to bring them up to date, be returned promptly.

The Army announced its requirements from the 1948 pack March 12, purchases on competitive bidding, delivery f.o.b. destination, advertisements for bids the latter part of March. Requirements for canned fruits are 3,106,735 cases No. 2½'s; for canned vegetables, 5,487,990 cases No. 2's; canned fish, 2,022,198 dozens No. 1's; pickles, 1,445,375 gallons. Details on page 149.

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President Howard T. Cumming was a chief speaker at the National Marketing Conference conducted in St. Louis, March 12, by the United States Chamber of Commerce. A summary of his remarks is presented on page 148.

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In its first report on processors' and growers' intentions to plant green peas for processing during 1948, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates a one percent increase in the 1948 acreage over the acreage planted to this crop in 1946. If the intentions BAE reports are carried out, 1948 plantings for processing would total 459,200 acres. Though slightly higher than last year's planting, this figure is 17 percent less than 1946 record, but about 11 percent above the preceding ten-year average. Full details are given on page 148.

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As the INFORMATION LETTER went to press, 319 Association members had made payments to the Building Fund totaling $113,187.55. An additional $16,988.85 has been pledged as a balance due under the optional 3-year payment plan.

Association Again Opposes Marketing Order Controls

Through the appearance of counsel and industry representatives at hearings before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture on March 11 and 12, the National Canners Association continued to carry out the industry's policy of opposition to compulsory marketing control proposals. This position of the Association previously had been reaffirmed by a unanimous vote of the Association's Legislative Committee at a meeting at Association headquarters on March 6.

The proposal before the Senate subcommittee, S. 2173, was introduced by Senator Pepper of Florida on behalf of himself and other Senators representing citrus-producing States. The bill would amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 by authorizing the issuance of (See *Marketing Controls*, page 151)

Agreement Reached on Use of Mexican Agricultural Labor

Under an agreement entered into with the Mexican Government on February 26, Nationals of that country may be temporarily employed as agricultural workers in the United States. Preparations for negotiations with the British West Indian Governments are being made by the State Department looking toward a uniform program for the employment of Nationals of those countries in agriculture. It is expected that these negotiations will commence within the next ten days.

These programs are administered by the United States Employment Service. When the terms and (See *Mexican Labor*, page 150)

President Cumming Appoints 1948 N.C.A. Committees

President Howard T. Cumming this week announced the membership of 22 Association committees to serve during 1948. Of this total 15 are standing committees and seven special committees. The complete list of committee personnel, with the chairman indicated in each case, along with the names of Association Officers, Board of Directors, and Administrative Council is published on the next four pages of this issue. In addition to these committees, which are appointed by the President, subcommittees are named by committee chairmen to carry out specific duties when the occasion arises. The personnel of such subcommittees will be announced in the INFORMATION LETTER as and when they are named.

OFFICERS

President—Howard T. Cumming, Curtice Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y.
1st Vice President—John F. McGovern, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
2nd Vice President—Alfred W. Eames, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
Secretary—Carlos Campbell, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Frank E. Gorrell, Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

H. E. Apple, Jr., Birds Eye-Snider Division of General Foods Corp., Rochester, N. Y.
C. R. Barnhart, Winorr Canning Co., Circleville, Ohio
Luke F. Beckman, The Beckman & Gast Co., St. Henry, Ohio
William R. Benner, Streator Canning Co., Streator, Ill.
J. Logan Bloodworth, Cherokee Products Co., Haddock, Ga.
H. D. Booker, H. D. Booker, Lottsburg, Va.
Gordon Bowman, Bowman Apple Products Co., Inc., Mt. Jackson, Va.
Edward E. Burns, Alton Canning Co., Alton, N. Y.
Fred C. Bush, Bush Bros. & Co., Dandridge, Tenn.
Henry P. Cannon, II, H. P. Cannon & Son, Inc., Bridgeville, Del.
Henry W. Chavis, Ames Canning Co., Ames, Iowa
A. L. Cramer, Engelman Products Co., Elsa, Texas
Clinton W. Davis, Jr., Portland Packing Co., Portland, Me.
Herbert C. Davis, Terminal Island Sea Foods, Ltd., Terminal Island, Calif.
H. K. Defendorf, Kauai Pineapple Co., Ltd., Kalaheo, T. H.
Roy W. Demeritt, The Demeritt Co., Waterbury, Vt.
E. J. Draper, Treesweet Products Co., Santa Ana, Calif.
Edward H. Dunlap, Plymouth Canning Co., Inc., Plymouth, Ind.
Wm. R. Eddington, Eddington Canning Co., Springville, Utah
Garnett R. Fleming, Morristown Canning Co., Morristown, Ind.
William H. Foster, Foster & Wood Canning Co., Lodi, Calif.
Robert A. Friend, Friend Bros., Inc., Melrose, Mass.
Howard J. Fuhremann, Fuhremann Canning Co., Lanark, Ill.
Alfred H. Funke, P. J. Ritter Co., Bridgeton, N. J.
T. O. Goeres, Lodi Canning Co., Lodi, Wis.
Clark Hagan, Sac City Canning Corp., Sac City, Iowa
Henry McK. Haserot, Hawaiian Canneries Co., Ltd., Kapaa, T. H.
Scott A. Holman, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
Fred E. Jewett, G. S. and F. E. Jewett, Norridgewock, Me.
Earle Johnson, Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Mich.
L. M. Jones, Washington Canners Coop., Vancouver, Wash.
H. E. Kelley, H. E. Kelley & Co., New Church, Va.
Ernest E. Killion, Jr., Vincennes Packing Corp., Vincennes, Ind.
Leo T. Kreielsheimer, Kadiak Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash.
William C. Kunzman, Kuner-Empson Co., Brighton, Colo.
Steve Lange, Owatonna Canning Co., Owatonna, Minn.
F. J. Leard, Custom House Packing Co., Monterey, Calif.
R. G. Lucks, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
Harold J. McCarty, Brownsville Canning Co., Brownsville, Wis.
R. E. McCaughern, Starr Fruit Products Co., Portland, Ore.
Julian McPhillips, Southern Shell Fish Co., Inc., Harvey, La.
Robert W. Mairs, H. J. McGrath Co., Baltimore, Md.
F. M. Moss, Idaho Canning Co., Payette, Idaho
Peter J. Naeye, Marion Canning Co., Inc., Marion, N. Y.
L. E. Neel, Turlock Cooperative Growers, Modesto, Calif.
K. H. Nelson, Otoe Food Products Co., Nebraska City, Nebr.
J. B. Park, Brandywine Mushroom Corp., West Chester, Pa.
Robert Payne, Eau Claire Packing Co., Eau Claire, Mich.
Albanus Phillips, Jr., Phillips Packing Co., Inc., Cambridge, Md.
M. B. Pike, Holmes Packing Corp., Eastport, Me.
L. L. Recker, Adams Packing Coop., Canning Div., Auburndale, Fla.
R. D. Robinson, Dr. P. Phillips Canning Co., Orlando, Fla.
C. L. Rogers, Point Adams Packing Co., Hammond, Ore.
Walter Scheid, Loudon Div. of Standard Brands, Inc., Napoleon, Ohio
Robert D. Schenkl, Greencastle Packing Co., Inc., Greencastle, Pa.
G. C. Scott, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
Elton S. Shaw, Sunny Slope Farm, San Jose, Calif.
James M. Shriver, The B. F. Shriver Co., Westminster, Md.
Albert T. Smith, Smith Canning Co., Clearfield, Utah
O. E. Snider, Blue Lake Packers, Inc., Salem, Ore.
Joseph M. Steele, Steele Canning Co., Springdale, Ark.
C. Howard Sweatt, Besco Products Co., Orlando, Fla.
T. C. Tait, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Marcus L. Urann, National Cranberry Association, Hanson, Mass.
Ronald Wadsworth, California Packing Corp., Ogden, Utah
Norman L. Waggoner, Santa Clara Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
Alan R. Warehime, Hanover Canning Co., Hanover, Pa.
E. J. Watson, PictSweet Foods, Inc., Mt. Vernon, Wash.
L. J. Weix, Oconomowoc Canning Co., Oconomowoc, Wis.
Robert Williams, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Oakland, Calif.
E. B. Woodworth, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Marc C. Hutchinson, *Chairman*, Michigan Fruit Canners, Inc., Fennville, Mich.
Harold K. Bachelder, Ladoga Canning Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
H. J. Barnes, Kaysville Canning Corp., Kaysville, Utah
Luke F. Beckman, The Beckman & Gast Co., St. Henry, Ohio
E. B. Cosgrove, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
Howard T. Cumming, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
S. B. Cutright, Illinois Canning Co., Hoopeston, Ill.
Clinton W. Davis, Portland Packing Co., Portland, Me.
Ralph O. Dulany, J. H. Dulany & Son, Fruitland, Md.
Alfred W. Eames, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
A. T. Flynn, Reid, Murdoch & Co., Chicago, Ill.
William A. Free, Hungerford Packing Co., Hungerford, Pa.
H. K. Funderburg, Rock Valley Canning Co., Belvidere, Ill.
Frank Gerber, Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Mich.
Walter L. Graefe, Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga.
Herbert E. Gray, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
Frank A. Harding, Wm. Underwood Co., Watertown, Mass.
G. Sherwin Haxton, Haxton Foods, Inc., Oakfield, N. Y.
Scott A. Holman, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
Herbert F. Krimendahl, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Carroll E. Lindsey, Lakeland Highlands Canning Co., Highlands City, Fla.
Carl N. Lovegren, United States Products Corp., Ltd., San Jose, Calif.
R. G. Lucks, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
H. E. MacConaughey, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
John F. McGovern, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
Art Oppenheimer, Marshall Canning Co., Marshalltown, Iowa
Robert C. Paulus, Paulus Bros. Packing Co., Salem, Ore.
M. C. Peters, Floridagold Citrus Corp., Lake Alfred, Fla.
E. N. Richmond, Richmond-Chase Co., San Jose, Calif.
H. N. Riley, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Emil Rutz, Schuckl & Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, Calif.
G. C. Scott, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
R. L. Smith, Kuner-Empson Co., Brighton, Colo.

J. B. Weix, Oconomowoc Canning Co., Oconomowoc, Wis.
Oliver G. Willits, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.
Paul H. Wolf, Roach-Indiana Corp., Gwynneville, Ind.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Adjustment

New England States

Fred E. Jewett, *Chairman*, G. S. & F. E. Jewett, Norridgewock, Me.
T. S. Bird, Medomak Canning Co., Rockland, Me.
M. B. Pike, Holmes Packing Corp., Eastport, Me.

Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Ozark Territory

Morton Steinhart, *Chairman*, Otoe Food Products Co., Nebraska City, Nebr.
S. G. Chamberlain, Chamberlain Canning Co., Anderson, Mo.

Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Tennessee and Kentucky

W. W. Wilder, *Chairman*, Clyde Kraut Co., Clyde, Ohio
Maxwell N. Naas, The Naas Corp. of Indiana, Portland, Ind.
John J. Porter, East Jordan Canning Co., East Jordan, Mich.

Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia

Stran Summers, *Chairman*, Chas. G. Summers, Jr., Inc., New Freedom, Pa.
J. Oscar Hunt, Edgar F. Hurff Co., Swedesboro, N. J.

New York

R. W. Comstock, *Chairman*, Comstock Canning Corp., Newark, N. Y.
W. E. Halstead, Halstead Canning Co., Inc., Cortland, N. Y.
F. L. Shannon, W. N. Clark Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota

Henry M. Seippel, *Chairman*, Central Wisconsin Canneries, Inc., Beaver Dam, Wis.
John L. Albright, Stokely Foods, Inc., Columbus, Wis.
G. A. Borg, Northland Canning Co., Cokato, Minn.

Utah, Montana, Colorado, and Idaho

Joseph F. Barker, *Chairman*, Utah Canning Co., Ogden, Utah
Reynold H. Peterson, Big Horn Canning Co., Cowley, Wyo.
Wesley Jense, Pleasant Grove Canning Co., Pleasant Grove, Utah

Southern States

J. S. Cafiero, *Chairman*, L. P. Maggioni & Co., Savannah, Ga.
A. C. Ketzler, Bordo Products Co., Inc., Winter Haven, Fla.

Texas

William F. Gohlke, Walker's Austex Chili Co., Austin, Texas

Claims

Stran Summers, *Chairman*, Chas. G. Summers, Jr., Inc., New Freedom, Pa.
E. R. Elwell, Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Me.
Paul Fishback, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Dan Gerber, Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Mich.
Wm. E. Harcourt, Filice & Perrelli Canning Co., Inc., Richmond, Calif.
C. J. Meister, Fairmont Canning Co., Fairmont, Minn.
G. S. Suppiger, The G. S. Suppiger Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Executive

Luke F. Beckman, The Beckman & Gast Co., St. Henry, Ohio
R. G. Lucks, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
G. C. Scott, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.

Finance

Emil Rutz, *Chairman*, Schuckl & Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, Calif.
Harold K. Bachelder, Ladoga Canning Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
H. J. Barnes, Kaysville Canning Co., Kaysville, Utah
E. B. Cosgrove, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
Howard T. Cumming, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
S. B. Cutright, Illinois Canning Co., Hoopeston, Ill.
Clinton W. Davis, Portland Packing Co., Portland, Me.
Ralph O. Dulany, J. H. Dulany & Son, Fruitland, Md.
Alfred W. Eames, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
A. T. Flynn, Reid, Murdoch & Co., Chicago, Ill.
William A. Free, Hungerford Packing Co., Hungerford, Pa.
H. K. Funderburg, Rock Valley Canning Co., Belvidere, Ill.
Frank Gerber, Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Mich.
Walter L. Graefe, Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga.
Herbert E. Gray, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
Frank A. Harding, Wm. Underwood Co., Watertown, Mass.
G. Sherwin Haxton, Haxton Foods, Inc., Oakfield, N. Y.
Scott A. Holman, Libby, McNeill & & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
Marc C. Hutchinson, Michigan Fruit Canners, Inc., Fennville, Mich.
Herbert F. Krimendahl, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Carroll E. Lindsey, Lakeland Highlands Canning Co., Highlands City, Fla.
Carl N. Lovegren, United States Products Corp., Ltd., San Jose, Calif.
H. E. MacConaughey, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
John F. McGovern, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
Art Oppenheimer, Marshall Canning Co., Marshalltown, Iowa
Robert C. Paulus, Paulus Bros. Packing Co., Salem, Ore.
M. C. Peters, Floridagold Citrus Corp., Lake Alfred, Fla.
E. N. Richmond, Richmond-Chase Co., San Jose, Calif.
H. N. Riley, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. L. Smith, Kuner-Empson Co., Brighton, Colo.
J. B. Weix, Oconomowoc Canning Co., Oconomowoc, Wis.
Oliver G. Willits, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.
Paul H. Wolf, Roach-Indiana Corp., Gwynneville, Ind.

Fishery Products

Julian McPhillips, *Chairman*, Southern Shell Fish Co., Inc., Harvey, La.
W. Wade Ambrose, Westgate Sea Products Co., San Diego, Calif.
S. A. Ferrante, Oxnard Canners, Inc., Monterey, Calif.
H. B. Friele, Nakat Packing Corp., Seattle, Wash.
Montgomery Phister, Van Camp Sea Food Co., Inc., Terminal Island, Calif.
T. F. Sandoz, Columbia River Packers Assn., Astoria, Ore.
D. T. Saxby, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
Howard L. Scott, Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., South Bellingham, Wash.
Milroy Warren, R. J. Peacock Canning Co., Lubec, Me.
E. E. Willkie, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.

Home Economics

W. E. Beach, *Chairman*, McKeon Canning Co., Burbank, Calif.
H. J. Barnes, Kaysville Canning Corp., Kaysville, Utah
Kenneth F. Boucher, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
Ray N. Peterson, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
C. Howard Sweatt, Besco Products Co., Orlando, Fla.
Clarence M. Walters, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
J. B. Weix, Oconomowoc Canning Co., Oconomowoc, Wis.

Labeling

H. J. Humphrey, *Chairman*, Birds Eye-Snider Division of General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.
John L. Baxter, H. C. Baxter & Bro., Brunswick, Me.
E. B. Cosgrove, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
John E. Dodds, Schuckl & Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, Calif.
Frank Gerber, Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Mich.
R. D. Robinson, Dr. P. Phillips Canning Co., Orlando, Fla.
Wilmot P. Rogers, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.

Legislative

John F. McGovern, *Chairman*, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
Harold K. Bachelder, Ladoga Canning Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
E. M. Brennan, P. E. Harris & Co., Inc., Seattle, Wash.
Milton E. Brooding, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
A. Edward Brown, Michigan Fruit Canners, Inc., Fennville, Mich.
Henry P. Cannon II, H. P. Cannon & Son, Inc., Bridgeville, Delaware
C. M. Carriere, Southern Shell Fish Co., Inc., Harvey, La.
S. R. Clevenger, Bush Bros. & Co., Dandridge, Tenn.
A. L. Cramer, Engelman Products Co., Elsa, Texas
Berkeley A. Davis, Rogers Canning Co., Milton, Ore.
Roy W. Demeritt, The Demeritt Co., Waterbury, Vt.
George W. Foster, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Washington, D. C.
Robert A. Friend, Friend Bros. Inc., Melrose, Mass.
Walter L. Graefe, Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga.
Herbert E. Gray, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
Frederick C. Heinz, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Stuart C. Hemingway, H. C. Hemingway & Co., Auburn, N. Y.
Scott A. Holman, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
Paul M. Jacobs, North Atlantic Packing Co., Boston, Mass.
Carroll E. Lindsey, Lakeland Highlands Canning Co., Highlands City, Fla.
D. P. Loker, French Sardine Co., Inc., Terminal Island, Calif.
O. L. Maxey, Deerfield Packing Corp., Bridgeton, N. J.
L. E. Neel, Turlock Cooperative Growers, Modesto, Calif.
W. B. Stokely, Jr., Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Henry A. White, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.
Oliver G. Willits, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.
F. Hall Wrightson, Chas. T. Wrightson & Son, Inc., Easton, Md.

Raw Products

J. P. King, *Chairman*, Birds Eye-Snider Division of General Foods Corp., Rochester, N. Y.
J. D. Barnard, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
G. W. Beach, Libby McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
E. E. Burns, Alton Canning Co., Alton, N. Y.
Ben F. Counter, Fort Lupton Canning Co., Fort Lupton, Colo.
Ralph O. Dulany, J. H. Dulany & Son, Inc., Fruitland, Md.
Robert Flowers, Mitchell Canneries, Inc., Thomasville, Ga.
R. B. Kline, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Celina, Ohio.
Roy G. Lucks, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
E. W. Montell, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.
A. D. Radebaugh, Blue Mountain Canneries, Inc., Dayton, Wash.
M. D. Reeder, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. H. Winters, The Larsen Co., Green Bay, Wis.
Fred W. Wyatt, Gerber Products Co., Oakland, Calif.

Resolutions

H. E. Apple, Jr., *Chairman*, Birds Eye-Snider Division of General Foods Corp., Rochester, N. Y.
W. E. Halstead, Halstead Canning Co., Cortland, N. Y.
Wm. Opitz, Elkhorn Canning Co., Elkhorn, Wis.
Chester A. Ray, New Era Canning Co., New Era, Mich.
D. B. Stringham, Royal Canning Corp., Ogden, Utah

Scientific Research

H. N. Riley, *Chairman*, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. J. Draper, Treesweet Products Co., Santa Ana, Calif.
Herbert E. Gray, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
H. J. Humphrey, Birds Eye-Snider Division of General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.
J. T. Knowles, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Blue Island, Ill.
Ralph E. Sanborn, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
G. C. Scott, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
P. W. Souder, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.

Simplification of Containers

Robert C. Paulus, *Chairman*, Paulus Bros. Packing Co., Salem, Ore.
Valentine Catina, Superior Canning Co., Avondale, Pa.
W. F. Dietrich, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
Frederick C. Heinz, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sherlock McKewen, Continental Can Co., New York, N. Y.
Ivan H. Moorhouse, Olympia Canning Co., Olympia, Wash.
M. C. Peters, Floridagold Citrus Corp., Lake Alfred, Fla.
J. A. Stewart, American Can Co., New York, N. Y.
Norman L. Waggoner, Santa Clara Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
Oliver G. Willits, Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.
E. B. Woodworth, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.

Statistics

Milton E. Brooding, *Chairman*, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
Frederick C. Heinz, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
John P. Kraemer, Mammoth Spring Canning Co., Sussex, Wis.
Ivan H. Moorhouse, Olympia Canning Co., Olympia, Wash.
L. F. Naughton, Haxton Foods, Inc., Oakfield, N. Y.
Louis Ratzesberger, Jr., Illinois Canning Co., Hoopeston, Ill.
James M. Shriver, The B. F. Shriver Co., Westminster, Md.
Wirt S. Winebrenner, D. E. Winebrenner Co., Inc., Hanover, Pa.

Taxation

H. K. Funderburg, *Chairman*, Rock Valley Canning Co., Belvidere, Ill.
R. W. Comstock, Comstock Canning Corp., Newark, N. Y.
G. Sherwin Haxton, Haxton Foods, Inc., Oakfield, N. Y.
L. E. Neel, Turlock Cooperative Growers, Modesto, Calif.
W. B. Stokely, Jr., Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

Traffic

Irving F. Lyons, *Chairman*, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
B. M. Angell, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
L. Meulendyke, W. N. Clark Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Arthur C. Schier, General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.
G. O. Tong, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Buildings

W. F. Dietrich, *Chairman*, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
John L. Baxter, H. C. Baxter & Bro., Brunswick, Me.
Milton E. Brooding, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
Howard T. Cumming, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Frank E. Gorrell, National Canners Association, Washington, D. C.
Walter L. Graefe, Pomona Products Co., Griffin, Ga.
Herbert E. Gray, Barron-Gray Packing Co., San Jose, Calif.
G. Sherwin Haxton, Haxton Foods, Inc., Oakfield, N. Y.
H. J. Humphrey, Birds Eye-Snider Division of General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.
Marc C. Hutchinson, Michigan Fruit Canners Inc., Fennville, Mich.
Herbert F. Krimendahl, Stokely-Van Camp Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Carroll E. Lindsey, Lakeland Highlands Canning Co., Highlands City, Fla.
E. N. Richmond, Richmond-Chase Co., San Jose, Calif.
H. N. Riley, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Conference

Harold K. Bachelder, *Chairman*, Ladoga Canning Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
John L. Baxter, H. C. Baxter & Bro., Brunswick, Me.
Clinton W. Davis, Portland Packing Co., Portland, Me.
Frank Gerber, Gerber Products Co., Fremont, Mich.
M. E. Knouse, National Fruit Product Co., Peach Glen, Pa.

Convention

Robert A. Friend, *Chairman*, Friend Bros., Inc., Melrose, Mass.
Wm. Kinnaird, Traverse City Canning Co., Traverse City, Mich.
George B. Morrill, Jr., Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Me.
Harold F. Patterson, The Lyndonville Canning Co., Lyndonville, N. Y.

Food and Drug

Harold K. Bachelder, *Chairman*, Ladoga Canning Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
John L. Baxter, H. C. Baxter & Bro., Brunswick, Me.
Luke F. Beckman, The Beckman & Gast Co., St. Henry, Ohio
Garnett R. Fleming, Morristown Canning Co., Morristown, Ind.
W. H. Foster, Foster & Wood Canning Co., Lodi, Calif.
H. J. Humphrey, Birds Eye-Snider Division of General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.
Robert C. Paulus, Paulus Bros. Packing Co., Salem, Ore.
Ralph E. Sanborn, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.

Foreign Trade

George W. Foster, *Chairman*, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Washington, D. C.
Frank A. Estes, Olympia Canning Co., Olympia, Wash.
M. C. Peters, Floridagold Citrus Corp., Lake Alfred, Fla.
Stanley Powell, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
A. O. Verbeke, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.

Manpower

Thomas Atterbury, Birds Eye-Snider Division of General Foods Corp., Rochester, N. Y.
C. L. Eldridge, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
John F. McGovern, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
E. H. Sauerbier, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
Frank H. Walrond, Manteca Canning Co., Manteca, Calif.

Public Relations

B. C. Olney, *Chairman*, Birds Eye-Snider Division of General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.
E. B. Cosgrove, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.
Marc C. Hutchinson, Michigan Fruit Canners, Inc., Fennville, Mich.
A. D. Radebaugh, Blue Mountain Canneries, Inc., Dayton, Wash.
H. N. Riley, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wilmot P. Rogers, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
Alfred J. Stokely, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Henry P. Taylor, Taylor & Caldwell, Inc., Walkertown, Va.
E. E. Willkie, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.

STATISTICS

1946 and 1947 Pack of Canned Carrots by States

The 1947 pack of canned carrots totaled 860,249 actual cases, according to the Association's Division of Statistics.

This compares with the 1946 pack of 3,417,502 cases. The 1947 pack of canned carrots by States is shown in the following table:

1947 Pack of Carrots by States

	24/2	72/8Z	48/1P	24/2½	6/10	Misc. Tin and Glass	Total
New York	40,341	1,785	.....	.....	27,427	.....	69,553
Maryland	30,517	.....	.....	.....	16,721	.....	47,238
Michigan	1,693	.....	1,029	.....	2,280	.....	5,002
Wisconsin	111,948	3,622	.....	.....	133,601	85,631	334,802
Utah	1,760	.....	.....	.....	7,214	.....	8,974
Oregon	16,144	11,024	.....	100	149,937	28,791	205,996
Washington	789	742	.....	36	12,804	.....	14,371
Other States	58,480	.....	.....	.....	95,135	20,608	174,313
Total	261,672	17,173	1,029	136	445,119	135,120	860,249

Packs of Apples, Applesauce and Apple Juice by States

The 1947 packs of canned apples, applesauce and apple juice by states compared with the 1946 packs are shown below:

1946 and 1947 Pack of Canned Apples

State	1946	1947
	Actual Cases	
New York	748,782	743,390
Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia	1,935,015	1,215,205
Michigan	50,818	*
Washington	352,115	157,423
Oregon	110,858	88,093
Other States	103,866	37,457
Total U. S.	3,301,454	2,242,168

* Included in "Other States."

1946 and 1947 Pack of Canned Applesauce

State	1946	1947
	Actual Cases	
New York	2,434,038	2,240,068
Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia	5,062,554	3,407,913
Other States	1,343,252	343,621
Total U. S.	8,839,844	5,991,602

1946 and 1947 Canned Apple Juice by States

State	1946	1947
	Actual Cases	
New York	1,198,042	367,839
Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia	996,831	280,451
Michigan	557,684	189,594
Other States	771,725	342,885
Total	3,524,282	1,180,769

Statistics on Baby Food

Details of the canned baby food pack in 1947 and the supply, stock and shipment situation are presented in the following tables:

1947 Baby Food Pack (January 1, 1947 to December 31, 1947)

Product	Strained *dozens*	Chopped *dozens*	Total *dozens*
Vegetables	19,772,236	3,483,487	23,255,723
Fruits	29,973,573	4,788,708	34,762,281
Meat products	18,248,306	6,427,687	24,675,993
Custards and puddings	6,544,339	661,345	7,205,684
Total	74,538,454	15,361,227	89,899,681

Baby Food Supply, Stocks, and Shipments

	1947 [1]	1948
	Thousands of dozens	
Canner stocks, Jan. 1	61,613	49,687 [2]
Pack, Jan.	10,073	9,463
Supply	71,686	59,150
Canner stocks, Feb. 1	65,267	47,575
Canner shipments, Jan.	6,419	11,575

[1] January pack and February 1 stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
[2] Revised.

Canned Beet Packs for 1946 and 1947

The 1947 pack of canned beets totaled 3,495,041 actual cases, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This pack is slightly less than half the quantity packed in 1946 of 7,247,943 cases.

The 1947 pack of canned beets by States is shown in the following table:

1947 Pack of Beets by States

	24/2	72/8Z	48/1P	24/2½	6/10	Misc. Tin and Glass	Total
New York	286,491	2,083	.....	18,785	144,672	183,284	635,315
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	92,289	.....	.....	5,695	14,102	56,294	168,380
Indiana	16,767	.....	.....	7,351	3,028	.....	27,146
Michigan	51,353	.....	4,248	684	44,583	17,963	118,831
Wisconsin	995,916	3,115	.....	95,616	280,360	479,679	1,854,686
Utah	8,587	.....	.....	.....	4,670	.....	13,257
Oregon	303,793	12,801	.....	.....	175,105	.....	491,699
Washington	36,897	972	.....	.....	7,957	.....	45,826
Other States	67,041	1,800	.....	5,434	36,796	28,830	139,901
Total	1,859,134	20,771	4,248	133,565	711,273	766,050	3,495,041

PROCESSING GREEN PEAS

Acreage Will Be Slightly Larger in 1948 According to BAE Report

A slight increase in the acreage intended to be planted to green peas for processing is indicated for 1948, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This indicated increase over the acreage planted last year is based on reports received from canners and freezers late in February and early March giving information on the acreage that they intend to contract and plant in 1948.

Should these early season acreage plans be carried out, the 1948 plantings for freezing, canning and other processing will total 459,200 acres. This is about 1 percent more than was planted last year, 17 percent less than the 1946 record high planted acreage, but is about 11 percent above the 1937-46 average acreage.

In New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, where wet weather curtailed 1947 plantings, the intended 1948 acreages show substantial increases over the acreage planted last year. However, in all these States, except Illinois, the prospective 1948 acreages are still below average.

Wisconsin processors intend to curtail their plantings about 5 percent from 1947 but the indicated 1948 acreage is still close to average. In Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, prospective acreage reductions range from 15 to 33 percent below 1947. It appears that the acreage to be planted in Oregon and Washington will also be less than the 1947 plantings but above average.

Of the 459,200 acres intended for processing in 1948, the intentions reports indicate that 368,800 acres will be planted for canning and 90,400 acres will be planted for freezing. The acreage planted for freezing is only slightly below that for 1947, while the prospective acreage for canning is about 2 percent more than last year. Details in following table:

State and area	Intended in 1948 Acres indicated	As percent of 1947
	Acres	*Percent*
Maine	6,220	88
New York	37,500	175
New Jersey	3,900	84
Pennsylvania	13,400	85
North Atlantic	61,020	124.8
Ohio	3,500	125
Indiana	5,000	165
Illinois	24,800	135
Michigan	8,500	118
Wisconsin	133,700	95
Minnesota	47,100	108
Iowa	3,100	66
North Central	226,300	102.5
Maryland	8,300	70
Delaware	1,800	67
Virginia	1,700	85
South Atlantic	11,800	71.1
Idaho	10,500	106
Colorado	6,400	128
Utah	11,000	92
Washington	63,700	98
Oregon	55,800	90
California	4,700	87
Western	152,100	95.5
Other States[1]	7,980	98
U. S. Total	459,200	101.2

[1] Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming.

MEETINGS

President Cumming Addresses U. S. Chamber of Commerce

President Howard T. Cumming was a principal speaker at the National Marketing Conference of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, on March 12 at St. Louis, Mo., making an address on "Food Supply and Food Prices."

Mr. Cumming described the major production increases that have been achieved in most food industries, particularly canning, as well as by farmers and growers, and detailed other factors influencing these production gains, such as the development of new industries within the overall food industry; the growing knowledge of nutrition; improvements in packaging and acceleration of distribution.

He criticized certain phases of the Government's support price program which he said had resulted in surpluses, waste and depressed prices, citing potatoes as a particular example.

"If agriculture, in the interest of our over-all economy, is entitled to *some protection*, then at least let a program be set up that will not result in creating disastrous oversupply with the penalties that are bound to be associated with it. My purpose in mentioning the program is not to criticize it so much as to indicate how it can and does affect our normal supply of some basic foods," Mr. Cumming asserted.

Food Prices not too High

Pointing out that the price of food has not risen as high as the ability to buy it, Mr. Cumming challenged the popular statement that "food prices are too high." Quoting Bureau of Labor statistics, he showed that "whereas a given quantity of food products cost the consumer a dollar at retail in the 1935-39 period, in January, 1948, that dollar, as disposable income, had become $2.75. In relation to our wherewithal to buy—our spendable income—food prices are *not* too high; in fact are *low*. Today we can buy the same amount of food we bought in 1935-39 and have more money left to buy other things, or to put into savings than we could then."

Mr. Cumming demonstrated that the price the ultimate consumer pays for food is related to the cost of production and distribution. He cited,

from official sources, the increases that have occurred in the cost of the raw product and labor. He mentioned that other costs that enter into retail prices of foods are the transportation and distribution costs incurred all along the line from farm to grocery counter. Considering the hazards and risks involved in food production, Mr. Cumming maintained that profits in the industry are modest, and he concluded his address with the statement that "across the board, the housewife who is willing to shop carefully and selectively may look for a lower food bill to feed her family."

Greenleaf Addresses Class at University of Maryland

One of a series of lectures on food processing industries, forming part of a four-year curriculum in Preservation of Horticultural Crops at the University of Maryland, was given recently by C. A. Greenleaf, Assistant Director of the Association's Washington Laboratory. Mr. Greenleaf reviewed the principal activities of the Laboratories since their establishment, and some of the changes in canning technology during that time.

Other lectures in the series will be given by speakers representing various branches of the food industries in Maryland, one of these speakers being C. L. Skinner, Secretary of the Tri-State Packers Association, who will outline the activities of that association and show their relation to the utilization of horticultural crops in the Tri-States.

Indiana Spring Meeting

The spring meeting of the Indiana Canners Association is scheduled for April 15, at the Claypool Hotel in Indianapolis, it is announced by A. F. Dreyer, Secretary.

PUBLICITY

Publicity on Canned Foods

The following articles about canned foods have appeared in current and recent issues of professional and popular magazines:

"Modern Canning Methods—Knowledge Blasts Superstitions," by Catherine M. Thomas, *Trained Nurse & Hospital Review*, December 1947.

"Canned Foods Give Food Value," by Lily Haxworth Wallace, *Practical Home Economics*, January 1948.

"Desserts Using Canned Fruits," by Lily Haxworth Wallace, *Practical Home Economics*, February 1948.

"January's Fruit Plate," by Helen Robertson, *Cleveland Plain Dealer Pictorial Magazine*, January 11, 1948.

"Know Your Canned Vegetables," by Myrna Johnston, *Better Homes and Gardens*, February 1948.

"One Can of Fruit" and "Cooking with Canned Juices," by Myrna Johnston, *Better Homes and Gardens*, March 1948.

"Canned Foods on the Production Line," "Buying and Storing Canned Foods," and "Glamorize the Menu with Canned Fruits—Canned Vegetables," by Dorothy E. Shank, Food and Nutrition Editor, *What's New in Home Economics*, February 1948.

Crop Goals Announced

Final 1948 crop goals total 354,000,000 acres, exceeding 1947 actual acreages by 7.4 million, USDA said March 11. Goal for dry edible beans was set at 2,169,000 acres, compared with 1,839,000 last year; for dry edible peas, 517,000 acres compared with 551,000; truck crops for processing, 1,826,000 as against 1,887,000.

Association Officers

Utah Canners Association

Officers elected for the coming year at the Utah Canners Association's 36th annual convention, Salt Lake City, are as follows:

President—Reid Jensen, Varney Canning Inc., Roy; vice-president—R. A. Moss, Woods Cross Canning Co., Clearfield; and secretary-treasurer (re-elected)—Harvey F. Cahill, Ogden.

Canners League of California

At the 44th annual meeting of the Canners League of California, San Francisco, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Industry officers—President—Orlin C. Harter, Harter Packing Co., Yuba City; vice president (re-elected)—A. W. Eames, California Packing Corp., San Francisco; and vice president (re-elected)—L. J. Taylor, Libby, McNeill & Libby, San Francisco.

Executive officers—Executive vice president—M. A. Clevenger; vice president—W. S. Everts; secretary—Sylvia Kempton; and treasurer—R. J. Marsh, all of San Francisco were re-elected.

PROCUREMENT

Army Announces Canned Fruit and Vegetable Requirements

The tentative requirements for canned vegetables, canned and dried fruits, and canned fish for the Army, which will be procured by the Quartermaster Corps from the 1948 pack were announced March 12 by the Department of the Army. All purchases will be subject to competitive bidding, delivery to be made f.o.b. destination. It is expected that advertisements for bids will be placed during the latter part of March, the announcement stated.

The requirements announced for 1948 are shown in the table below along with comparisons of the totals from 1947 packs named by the Army in July, 1947, some of which were revised later in the year. This comparison is not shown below for canned fish.

Canned Fruits

	1947 Doz. 2½'s	1948 Doz. 2½'s
Apples	491,373	479,180
Applesauce	202,552	222,284
Apricots	640,360	485,154
Blackberries	155,014	194,245
Blueberries	43,998	
Boysenberries	5,626	
Cherries, sour	623,697	454,679
Cherries, sweet	74,177	218,311
Figs	92,700	.....
Fruit cocktail	949,544	625,556
Peaches	541,526	680,465
Pears	713,122	615,279
Pineapple	1,478,226	919,111
Pineapple juice	1,153,477	1,310,205
Plums	28,800	.....

Canned Vegetables

	Doz. 2's	Doz. 2's
Asparagus	976,343	966,877
Beans, baked	.....	388,127
Beans, green and wax	1,181,902	597,474
Beans, lima	453,795	396,867
Beets	510,979	149,333
Carrots	914,883	700,000
Corn	1,406,470	333,867
Peas	2,594,089	1,633,400
Potatoes, sweet	38,935	*
Pumpkin	192,977	*
Sauerkraut	575,160	76,000
Spinach	862,978	736,593
Tomatoes	2,997,334	1,989,825
Tomato catsup	662,990	350,603
Tomato juice	2,085,478	2,472,815
Tomato paste	27,000	.....
Tomato puree	451,376	184,200

Canned Fish

		Doz. 1's
Salmon	.....	857,760
Sardines	.....	517,667
Tuna	.....	646,781

Pickles

	Gallons	Gallons
All types	1,786,580	1,445,375

*Requirement to be announced later. Vegetable puree other than tomato, citrus juice, and grapefruit segment requirements also to be announced later.

LABOR

LABOR RECRUITMENT KITS

Publicity Material Issued by USES to Help Assemble Farm and Cannery Manpower

The United States Employment Service has supplied State and local employment offices all over the country with publicity material for the use of growers and canners in recruiting farm labor for the harvesting and preservation of this year's crop. Distribution began last week, and it was expected that the publicity copy would be available in local offices by March 15 to be called for by those who will require farm labor.

The farm labor recruitment program envisages the cooperation of those who will employ the needed manpower in publicizing the urgent need for preventing food waste particularly at this time. On this assumption, USES has distributed a publicity kit containing sample newspaper advertisements, posters, radio material, and other advertising media, which may be invaluable in notifying men, housewives and young people of the opportunity for part-time employment. The material in the kit has been so prepared that it may be used in conjunction with programs of the local employment service or by the canner in his individual recruitment efforts.

This information, as well as other information on the farm labor recruitment program, will be distributed by many of the 1,800 full-time and 2,700 part-time State Employment Service offices throughout the country. Some 80 percent of these offices are in rural areas or adjacent to them.

Must Fill 3,800,000 Jobs

Estimates indicate that workers will be needed in 3,800,000 jobs during 1948 to harvest and process crops planted in 9,000,000 more acres than last year, and 7,500,000 more acres than the average acreage for 1942-46, when farmers were producing for war. But with non-agricultural employment likely to reach a record of 50,000,000 jobs, proportionately less labor will be available for harvesting and processing foods.

The USES and affiliated State Employment Services are conducting an intensive drive to enlist workers for harvesting and processing. Local employment offices at strategic points throughout the country will keep in touch with farm labor needs, inform the public on the number of workers needed, interview workers, and tell workers when and where to apply. USES regards recruitment as the fundamental object and the one goal of the campaign. Every able-bodied person will be considered a prospect.

The publicity material is designed both for "conditioning" and "direct action." The former is for use in creating interest and to encourage applicants before the peak-time of actual harvest and processing, as well as during the critical period when workers actually are needed. The "direct action" material is designed to sound an emergency call for help when crops need to be processed.

Benefit to Community Stressed

It is intended that the newspaper and radio advertisements will be placed and paid for by one or more local farm organizations, local canneries, local business associations or other local enterprises whose welfare may be directly or indirectly affected by the local shortage. In many communities the harvesting and canning of a crop are so closely tied in with the economic welfare of the area that both newspapers and radio stations may be glad to assist by donating a reasonable use of their facilities on this problem.

The publicity kit also contains posters for public display, form letters for soliciting help from local school officials and civic groups, cartoons, and short talks to be made before local groups which include among their members the most enterprising and influential citizens. The Association this week mailed the USES kits to each of the secretaries of the State and regional associations.

A large portion of the material in the USES publicity kit was prepared with the cooperation of *Country Gentleman*, which devoted the lead editorial in its March issue to praise of the USES farm labor program.

MEXICAN LABOR

(Concluded from page 148)

conditions for the employment of West Indian workers have been established, the information will be presented in the INFORMATION LETTER. The Association will endeavor to answer any questions concerning the Mexican program or the USES domestic agricultural labor program. However, full details of the USES farm placement service can be obtained from local State employment offices. The use of Mexican Nationals is contingent on certification by the USES and the authorization of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. The costs of transporting Mexican Nationals from the point of recruitment and return must be borne by the contracting employer who also must provide housing for the workers.

To obtain Mexican foreign labor, the contracting employer must have certification from his local State employment service that such employment will not depress nor impair the local labor market. This certification, in turn, must be endorsed and referred by the USES to the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service. With the receipt of proper certification, and upon posting of a bond or collateral guaranteeing the workers' return to Mexico, the Immigration and Naturalization Service will authorize the importation of the requested number of foreign workers.

The workers will be recruited by the Mexican Government and will be available at designated points in Northern Mexico where the contracting employer will enter into individual uniform work contracts with each worker. These contracting or recruiting points, according to the agreement, are not to be south of a line from coast to coast through Guadalajara and Queretaro. The employer will have the right to reject workers at time of contracting.

Certification Form Requirements

In applying for certification for the employment of foreign workers, the prospective employer will be required to outline the nature of the work to be done, the geographical locations of the work, the wages to be paid for the specific types of work to be done and the duration of the employment. The wages to be paid must be the prevailing rates for the area and the job. This information will be forwarded to the Mexican Government by USES and also must be advertised at the contracting point in Mexico at the time the individual contracts are entered into with the workers.

Contracts for the employment of Mexican workers are limited to a period of six months with the privilege of renewing the contract for an additional six months.

Employers will be required to withhold 10 percent of the wages due Mexican workers for the purpose of establishing "savings funds." Under

the agreement and the individual contracts the worker is to be furnished a statement of the amount withheld for each pay period. Upon termination of the contract the worker is to be paid the "savings fund" with a certified or cashier's bank check to the worker's order. This check must bear the endorsement of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service before it can be cashed and the endorsement will be affixed at the time the worker crosses the international border into Mexico.

Both the agreement with Mexico and the individual work contracts require the employer to guarantee the worker "the opportunity for employment for three-quarters of the work days of the total period of the contract." In the event the employer affords the worker less employment the worker "shall be entitled to be paid the amount which he would have earned had he, in fact, worked for the guaranteed number of days." Days on which workers are offered employment but fail to work, will not be counted as days of employment. For those days (except Sundays) on which the worker is willing and able to work and is not provided employment in excess of four hours, he is to receive wages for the actual work performed and three meals or their equivalent in cash.

Determination of Bond Amounts

The over-all amount of the bonds required by the Immigration and Naturalization Service will be determined in accordance with the following schedule:

A. For employment in other than Immigration and Naturalization Service Districts located on the Mexican border:

Fewer than 500 workers, $20 each; from 500 to 1,000 workers, $15 each; and 1,000 or more workers, $10 each.

For failure to comply with conditions of the bond, the importer or employer shall be liable in the amount of $50 as liquidated damages in the case of each alien involved.

B. For employment in Immigration and Naturalization Service Districts located on the Mexican border:

Fewer than 500 workers, $10 each; from 500 to 1,000 workers, $7.50 each; and 1,000 or more workers, $5 each.

For failure to comply with conditions of the bond, the importer or employer shall be liable in the amount of $30 as liquidated damages in the case of each alien involved.

The conditions of the bond shall be that—(1) the alien shall be maintained in the status of agricultural laborer, under which he was admitted; and (2) that he shall be returned to the place of contracting in Mexico at the expense of the employer at the end of the period for which he was admitted or extended. (Prior to July 1, 1948, the Immigration and Naturalization Service will return to Mexico aliens who abscond or skip their contracts at the cost of its current funds. If adequate funds are available after July 1, 1948, the Immigration and Naturalization Service also will return such escapees after that date.)

The Immigration and Naturalization Service will not proceed toward collection against bonds without giving the employer advance notification of such intention, so as to afford the employer an opportunity to adjust the matter, if possible, in a manner satisfactory to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service will appropriately adjust or cancel the bonds within 60 days after termination of the work period of the contract.

Bonds shall be executed on forms to be furnished by Immigration and Naturalization Service, procurable through district headquarters offices. Bonds executed by approved surety companies or bonds secured by collateral deposited direct with Immigration and Naturalization Service in the form of certain prescribed Government bonds or justified in real property will be acceptable. Further information concerning acceptable security should be obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service office where application to import workers is filed.

MARKETING CONROLS

(Concluded from page 148)

marketing orders controlling the canning and the distribution of canned citrus.

H. T. Austern, Association counsel, briefly reviewed the canning industry's historical efforts to achieve voluntary marketing agreements. In his presentation, he enumerated the control powers granted by the Marketing Agreement Act, and pointed particularly to provisions of the Act which would permit the cost of operations to be assessed against canners—who would have no voice in determining the order. Mr. Austern also pointed out that an order once imposed could continue indefinitely without regard to parity prices, and that the cost of the control program would be levied against canners without any Congressional control.

Mr. Austern cited to the subcommittee undemocratic features of the marketing orders law in its application to processors, and pointed out that even though all canners might deem the proposal to be unsound, such powers permit the following:

1. A limitation of the total amount which any canner might pack of any grade, size or quality of any canned fruit or vegetable. This means that the order could specify the packing by any canner of only large cans or small cans, or Standard, Choice or Fancy, or any other limitation.

2. Limit the amount of any grade, size or quality of raw material which any canner may purchase from each and every grower. This would have to be based on acreage control, and both the area to be covered and the controlling period of years could be determined by the Secretary.

3. Limit the amount that any canner might ship in interstate commerce, and control or allot the amount of any grade, size or quality he might ship to any particular market.

4. Require any remaining part of the pack of each canner to be put in a surplus pool to be sold when and as and at the price the Control Board under the order might direct.

5. Require cannery inspection according to minimum quality grades to be established by the Secretary of Agriculture. This could be done despite any minimum quality grades provided under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

In addition Mr. Austern pointed out the penalties that may be assessed against canners for a violation of an order. Fines of not less than $50 or more than $500 for each violation and for each day during which a violation continues are provided for in the Act.

Following Mr. Austern, the following canning industry representatives testified or presented briefs in opposition to S. 2173:

C. Howard Sweatt, vice president, Besco Products Co., Orlando, Fla., president of the Canners League of Florida; G. O. McDaniel, president, G. O. McDaniel Co., Edcouch, Texas; C. L. Skaggs, president, Borden Packing Corp., Weslaco, Tex.; J. Logan Bloodworth, Cherokee Products Co., Fort Pierce, Fla.; J. Adams Bruce, president, Bruce's Juices, Tampa, Fla.; R. C. Lewis, assistant to the manager, Bordo Products Co., Winter Haven, Fla.; Carroll E. Lindsey, president, Lakeland-Highlands Canning Co., Highland City, Fla.; Frank Burkart, Burkart Products Co., Mount Dora, Fla.; John M. Fox, president, Vacuum Foods Corp., Plymouth, Fla.; and Walter L. Graefe, president, Pomona Products Co., Clermont, Fla.

Supporting Witnesses Opened Hearings

The hearings opened on March 8 with the taking of testimony of citrus grower representatives and representatives of grower-canner cooperatives who appeared in support of the bill. In addition, the Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Cooperative Council, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture supported the measure.

Among those who supported the Pepper bill were Marvin H. Walker, general manager of the Florida Citrus Commission; L. L. Recker of the Adams Packing Association; and Dr. J. Wayne Reitz of the United Growers and Shippers Association of Orlando.

Mr. Walker testified that the price paid for citrus for canning is a serious competitive factor in the price received by growers and in the sale of fresh fruit. He stated his belief that the imposition of marketing controls is the only way to correct the chaotic citrus situation. Mr. Walker emphasized that the citrus industry in Florida now has become a canning industry, and that the sales of citrus juice are declining because of unsatisfactory quality.

Mr. Recker represented the growers comprising the Adams Packing Association, a stock cooperative. His testimony dealt with the growers' returns for fruit last year and the prices being paid this season by independent canners. These returns and prices, he stated, do not pay the grower his cost of production. It is felt, the witness said, that with some kind of marketing controls, the low prices that have prevailed in the last few years might be improved.

Dr. Reitz stated that the United Growers and Shippers Association and ostensibly that other proponents of marketing controls over canned citrus are not prepared to state the nature of an agreement and order that might be placed in effect. However, he said, any program that might be developed should first emphasize the elimination of poor quality fruit. Thus, he testified, two objectives could be accomplished: A portion of the total supply that now goes into cans would be removed from the market, and the promulgation of minimum standards of quality would establish a sound base for the ultimate expansion of consumption. Fruit withheld from the canner market would be utilized in the manufacture of molasses and cowfeed and other byproducts, he proposed, and no fruit would be destroyed.

Following Mr. Austern's presentation of the undemocratic features of the law, in which he pointed out that one group is given the right to completely control the business of another group at the out-of-pocket expense of the controlled canners, industry representatives told of the investment canners have in plants, operations and warehouse inventories. Those opposing the measure pointed out how each canner's existence is dependent on an adequate supply of fruit from a healthy growers' economy.

Citrus canning, it was stated, is on the threshold of a new era. Again, as a quarter of a century ago, the development of canning, processing, and marketing outlets for citrus fruit can solve the problem of surpluses, it was said.

Dr. H. G. Hamilton of the University of Florida was quoted as recently saying: "Programs such as marketing quotas, producer allotments, support prices, floor prices, and loans have a tendency to prevent needed shifts in the industry. They usually favor established concerns, whether grower or marketing, at the expense of new firms; they tend to keep the old way of doing things—after it is obsolete; they usually penalize new areas to the advantage of old areas." New and developing methods of canned citrus processing and distribution were described to the Senate subcommittee, and it was explained how mandatory control schemes such as those provided for in the Marketing Act, and enumerated by Dr. Hamilton, would retard such progress.

Testimony was adduced as to the effect of control programs on the flexibility of canner's operations and the fact that his costs increase with decreases in volume. Basically, it was pointed out, the controlling factor in the price of citrus, whether canned or sold on the fresh market, is the law of supply and demand. A greater regard to the varieties of fruit planted was advanced as one answer to the supply factor.

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